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(54) **Pharmaceutical formulations containing raloxifere, a surfactant and a watersoluble diluent.**

(57) This invention provides orally administerable pharmaceutical formulations comprising raloxifene, its ethers or esters, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, in combination with a hydrophilic carrier composition.

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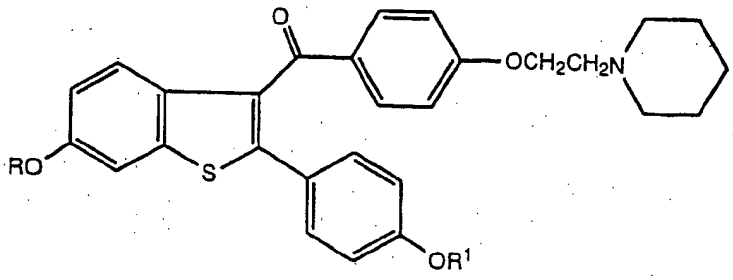
Certain benzothiophenes of the formula



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wherein R and R^1 are independently hydrogen, COR^2, or R^3;

R^2 is hydrogen, C_1-C_{14} alkyl, C_1-C_3 chloroalkyl, C_1-C_3 fluoroalkyl, C_5-C_7 cycloalkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, phenyl, or phenyl mono- or disubstituted with C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, chloro, fluoro, or tri(chloro or fluoro)methyl;

R^3 is C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_5-C_7 cycloalkyl, or benzyl; or

a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof;

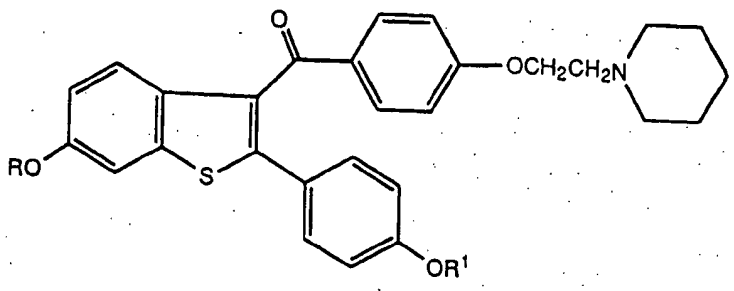
are nonsteriodal antiestrogens and antiandrogens. These compounds are useful in the treatment of mammary and prostatic tumors, and in the treatment of mammary and prostatic fibrocystic disease. The formula I compounds are described in U.S. Patent No. 4,418,068 (issued November 29, 1983). This patent described the preparation of these compounds, as well as their use for antiestrogen and antiandrogen therapy. The preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for antiestrogenic and antiandrogenic therapy was also described.

Raloxifene, which is 6-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3-[4-(2-piperidinoethoxy)benzoyl]benzo[b]thiophene, is a particulary useful compound from this series of benzothiophenes. Raloxifene competitively inhibits estrogen action in a number of *in vitro* and *in vivo* models. Black, Jones, and Falcone, *Life Sci.*, **32**, 1031-1036 (1983); Knecht, Tsai-Morris, and Catt, *Endocrinology*, **116**, 1771-1777 (1985); and Simard and Labrie, *Mol. Cell. Endocrinology*, **39**, 141-144 (1985). This compound also displays some estrogen-like actions in addition to its estrogen-antagonistic effects. Ortmann, Emons, Knuppen, and Catt, *Endocrinology*, **123**, 962-968 (1988). A recent report suggests that raloxifene is useful in the treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women. Turner, Sato, and Bryant, *Journal of Clinical Investigation* (In Press).

The formula I compounds may be administered as pharmaceutically-acceptable salts. A particularly useful pharmaceutically-acceptable salt of raloxifene is the hydrochloride salt. This salt form is easily prepared by the addition of hydrogen chloride to a solution of raloxifene in an organic solvent, such as tetrahydrofuran or methanol. Aqueous solubility of raloxifene hydrochloride, however, is far below what would be expected for an organic hydrochloride salt containing two phenolic hydroxyl groups. This poor solubility has somewhat limited the bioavailability of this preferred salt form. Another significant barrier to optimum and consistent absorption of raloxifene hydrochloride is its hydrophobicity.

To overcome the limited bioavailability, the present invention provides orally administerable pharmaceutical formulations comprising raloxifene, its esters or ethers, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, in combination with a hydrophilic carrier composition, such formulations having increased solubility in aqueous media. More particularly, the present invention provides an orally administerable pharmaceutical formulation comprising raloxifene, its esters or ethers, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, in combination with a surfactant, a water-soluble diluent, and optionally a hydrophilic binder. The present invention also provides pharmaceutical formulations further comprising a lubricant and a disintegrant.

The present invention provides orally administerable pharmaceutical formulations comprising raloxifene, its esters or ethers, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, in combination with a surfactant, a water-soluble diluent, and optionally a hydrophilic binder. Raloxifene, its esters, and its ethers are represented by the following formula:



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wherein R and R^1 are independently hydrogen, COR^2, or R^3;

R^2 is hydrogen, C_1-C_{14} alkyl, C_1-C_3 chloroalkyl, C_1-C_3 fluoroalkyl, C_5-C_7 cycloalkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, phenyl, or phenyl mono- or disubstituted with C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, chloro, fluoro, or tri(chloro or fluoro)methyl;

R^3 is C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_5-C_7 cycloalkyl, or benzyl. Raloxifene is the compound wherein R and R^1 are hydrogen. The preparation of this compound is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,418,068, which is incorporated herein by reference. A pharmaceutical chemist will readily recognize that this compound can be effectively administered as an ether or ester, formed on either one or both of the phenolic hydroxyl groups. The preparation of these esters and ethers is also described in U.S. Patent No. 4,418,068.

The general chemical terms used in the above formula have their usual meanings. The term "C_1-C_{14} alkyl" represents a straight or branched alkyl chain having from one to 14 carbon atoms. Typical C_1-C_{14} alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, isopropyl, *n*-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, *t*-butyl, *n*-pentyl, isopentyl, *n*-hexyl, 2-methylpentyl, *n*-octyl, decyl, 2-methyldecyl, 2,2-dimethyldecyl, undecyl, dodecyl, and the like. The term "C_1-C_{14} alkyl" includes within it the term "C_1-C_4 alkyl". Typical C_1-C_4 alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, isopropyl, *n*-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, and *t*-butyl.

The terms "C_1-C_3 chloroalkyl and "C_1-C_3 fluoroalkyl" represent methyl, ethyl, propyl, and isopropyl substituted to any degree with chlorine or florine atoms, from one atom to full substitution. Typical C_1-C_3 chloroalkyl groups include chloromethyl, dichloromethyl, trichloromethyl, 2-chlorethyl, 2,2-dichloroethyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethyl, 1,2-dichloroethyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethyl, 1,2,2,2-tetrachloroethyl, pentachlorethyl, 3-chloropropyl, 2-chloropropyl, 3,3-dichloropropyl, 2,3-dichloropropyl, 2,2-dichloropropyl, 3,3,3-trichloropropyl, and 2,2,3,3,3-pentachloropropyl. Typical C_1-C_3 fluoroalkyl groups include fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 2,2-difluoroethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 1,2-difluoroethyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl, 1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl, pentafluoroethyl, 3-fluoropropyl, 2-fluoropropyl, 3,3-difluoropropyl, 2,3-difluoropropyl, 2,2-difluoropropyl, 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, and 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl.

The term "C_5-C_7 cycloalkyl" represents cyclic hydrocarbon groups containing from five to seven carbon atoms. The C_5-C_7 cycloalkyl groups are cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and cycloheptyl.

The term "C_1-C_4 alkoxy" represents groups such as methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy, isopropoxy, *n*-butoxy, *t*-butoxy, and the like groups.

The term "pharmaceutically-acceptable salt" represents salt forms of raloxifene, its esters, or its ethers that are physiologically suitable for pharmaceutical use. The pharmaceutically-acceptable salts can exist in conjunction with raloxifene, its esters, or its ethers as acid addition primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary ammonium, alkali metal, or alkaline earth metal salts. Generally, the acid addition salts are prepared by the reaction of an acid with a compound of formula I, wherein R, R^1, R^2, and R^3, are as defined previously. The alkali metal and alkaline earth metal salts are generally prepared by the reaction of the metal hydroxide of the desired metal salt with a compound of formula I, wherein at least one of R and R^1 is hydrogen.

Acids commonly employed to form such acid addition salts include organic acids such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydriodic, sulfuric, and phosphoric acid, as well as organic acids such as toluenesulfonic, methanesulfonic, oxalic, *para*-bromophenylsulfonic, carbonic, succinic, citric, benzoic, and acetic acid, and related inorganic and organic acids. Such pharmaceutically-acceptable salts thus include sulfate, pyrosulfate, bisulfate, sulfite, bisulfite, phosphate, ammonium, monohydrogen phosphate, dihydrogen phosphate, *meta*-phosphate, pyrophosphate, chloride, bromide, iodide, acetate, propionate, decanoate, caprolate, acrylate, formate, isobutyrate, caprate, heptanoate, propionate, oxalate, malonate, succinate, subarate, sebacate, fumarate, hippurate, maleate, butyne-1,4-dioate, hexyne-1,6-dioate, benzoate, chlorobenzoate, methylbenzoate, dinitrobenzoate, hydroxybenzoate, methoxybenzoate, phthalate, sulfonate, xylenesulfonate, phenylacetate,

phenylpropionate, phenylbutyrate, citrate, lactate, α-hydroxybutyrate, glycolate, tartrate, methanesulfonate, propanesulfonate, naphthalene-1-sulfonate, naphthalene-2-sulfonate, mandelate, ammonium, magnesium, tetramethylammonium, potassium, trimethylammonium, sodium, methylammonium, calcium, and the like salts.

The term "hydrophilic binder" represents binders commonly used in the formulation of pharmaceuticals, such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyethylene glycol, sucrose, dextrose, corn syrup, polysaccharides (including acacia, tragacanth, guar, and alginates), gelatin, and cellulose derivatives (including hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, and sodium carboxymethylcellulose).

The term "surfactant", as used herein, represents ionic and nonionic surfactants or wetting agents commonly used in the formulation of pharmaceuticals, such as ethoxylated castor oil, polyglycolyzed glycerides, acetylated monoglycerides, sorbitan fatty acid esters, poloxamers, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene derivatives, monoglycerides or ethoxylated derivatives thereof, diglycerides or polyoxyethylene derivatives thereof, sodium docusate, sodium laurylsulfate, cholic acid or derivatives thereof, lecithins, and phospholipids.

The term "water-soluble diluent" represents compounds typically used in the formulation of pharmaceuticals, such as sugars (including lactose, sucrose, and dextrose), polysaccharides (including dextrates and maltodextrin), polyols (including mannitol, xylitol, and sorbitol), and cyclodextrins.

The term "disintegrant" represents compounds such as starches, clays, celluloses, alginates, gums, cross-linked polymers (such as cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone and cross-linked sodium carboxymethylcellulose), sodium starch glycolate, low-substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose, and soy polysaccharides. Preferably the disintegrant is a cross-linked polymer, more preferably cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone.

The term "lubricant" represents compounds frequently used as lubricants or glidants in the preparation of pharmaceuticals, such as talc, magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, stearic acid, colloidal silicon dioxide, magnesium carbonate, magnesium oxide, calcium silicate, microcrystalline cellulose, starches, mineral oil, waxes, glyceryl behenate, polyethylene glycol, sodium benzoate, sodium acetate, sodium chloride, sodium laurylsulfate, sodium stearyl fumarate, and hydrogenated vegetable oils. Preferably the lubricant is magnesium stearate or stearic acid, more preferably magnesium stearate.

While all of the formulations of the present invention have increased solubility in aqueous media and, therefore, greater bioavailability would be expected, certain formulations are preferred. Preferably, the surfactant is an anionic or nonionic surfactant. Representative surfactants from this preferred group include sodium laurylsulfate, sodium docusate, ethoxylated castor oil, polyglycolyzed glycerides, acetylated monoglycerides, sorbitan fatty acid esters, poloxamers, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene derivatives, monoglycerides or ethoxylated derivatives thereof, and diglycerides or polyoxyethylene derivatives thereof. Preferably, the water-soluble diluent is a sugar or polyol. When a hydrophilic binder is present, preferably the binder is sucrose, dextrose, corn syrup, gelatin, a cellulose derivative, or polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Certain formulations of the present invention are more preferred. More preferably, the surfactant is a nonionic surfactant, such as ethoxylated castor oil, polyglycolyzed glycerides, acetylated monoglycerides, sorbitan fatty acid esters, poloxamers, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene derivatives, monoglycerides or ethoxylated derivatives thereof, and diglycerides or polyoxyethylene derivatives thereof. More preferably, the water-soluble diluent is a sugar, such as lactose, sucrose, and dextrose. More preferably, the hydrophilic binder is a cellulose derivative or polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Certain formulations of the present invention are most preferred. Most preferably, the surfactant is a polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, such as polysorbate 80. Most preferably, the water-soluble diluent is lactose. Most preferably the hydrophilic binder, when present, is polyvinylpyrrolidone.

The orally administerable compositions of the present invention are prepared and administered according to methods well known in pharmaceutical chemistry. *See* **Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences**, 17th ed. (A. Osol ed., 1985). For example, the compositions of the present invention may be adminstered by means of solid dosage forms such as tablets and capsules. Preferably, the compositions are formulated as tablets. These tablets are prepared by wet granulation, by dry granulation, or by direct compression.

Tablets for this invention are prepared utilizing conventional tabletting techniques. A general method of manufacture involves blending raloxifene, its ester, ether, or a salt thereof, the water-soluble diluent, and optionally a portion of a disintegrant. This blend is then granulated with a solution of the hydrophilic binder and surfactant in water and/or organic solvent, such as methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, methylene chloride, and acetone, and milled if necessary. The granules are dried and reduced to a suitable size. Any other ingredients, such as lubricants, (e.g. magnesium stearate) and additional disintegrant, are added to the granules and mixed. This mixture is then compressed into a suitable size and shape using conventional tabletting machines such as a rotary tablet press. The tablets may be film coated by techniques well known in the art.

Capsules for this invention are prepared utilizing conventional encapsulating methods. A general method

of manufacture involves blending raloxifene, its ester, ether, or salt thereof, the water-soluble diluent, and optionally a portion of a disintegrant. This blend is then granulated with a solution of the hydrophilic binder and surfactant in water and/or organic solvent, and milled if necessary. The granules are dried and reduced to a suitable size. Any other ingredients, such as a lubricant (e.g. colloidal silicon dioxide) are added to the granules and mixed. The resulting mixture is then filled into a suitable size hard-shell gelatin capsule using conventional capsule-filling machines.

The following formulation examples are illustrative only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way. Tablets may be prepared using the ingredients and procedures as described below:

Formulation 1

Ingredient	Weight (mg/tablet)
Raloxifene HCl	200.00
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	15.75
Polysorbate 80	5.25
Lactose Anhydrous	264.62
Cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone	31.50
Stearic Acid	5.25
Magnesium Stearate	2.63

The mixture of raloxifene HCl, lactose, and a portion of the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone is granulated with an aqueous solution of the polyvinylpyrrolidone and polysorbate 80. The granules are dried, reduced to a suitable size, and mixed with stearic acid, magnesium stearate, and remaining cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone. The mixture is compressed into individual tablets yielding a tablet weight of 525 mg.

Formulation 2

Ingredient	Weight (mg/tablet)
Raloxifene HCl	200.00
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	15.75
Polysorbate 80	5.75
Lactose Anhydrous	132.06
Dextrose	132.06
Cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone	31.50
Stearic acid	5.25
Magnesium Stearate	2.63

The mixture of raloxifene HCl, lactose anhydrous, dextrose, and a portion of the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone is granulated with an alcoholic solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone and polysorbate 80. The granules are dried, reduced to a suitable size, and mixed with magnesium stearate, stearic acid, and remaining cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone. The mixture is compressed into individual tablets yielding a tablet weight of 525 mg.

Formulation 3

Ingredient	Weight (mg/tablet)
Raloxifene HCL	200.00
Hydroxypropyl Cellulose	16.00
Sodium Laurylsulfate	10.00
Dextrose	154.00
Cross-linked sodium carboxymethylcellulose	16.00
Magnesium Stearate	4.00

The mixture of raloxifene HCl, dextrose, and cross-linked sodium carboxymethylcellulose is granulated with an aqueous solution of hydroxypropyl cellulose and sodium laurylsulfate. The granules are dried, reduced to a suitable size, and mixed with magnesium stearate. The mixture is compressed into individual tablets yielding a tablet weight of 400 mg.

Formulation 4

Ingredient	Weight (mg/tablet)
Raloxifene HCl	30.00
Lactose Anhydrous	144.00
Lactose, Hydrous spray Dried	36.00
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	12.00
Polysorbate 80	2.40
Cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone	14.40
Magnesium Stearate	1.20

The mixture of raloxifene HCl, lactose anhydrous, spray-dried hydrous lactose, and a portion of the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone is granulated with an aqueous solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone and polysorbate 80. The granules are dried, reduced to a suitable size, and mixed with magnesium stearate and remaining cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone. The mixture is compressed into individual tablets yielding a tablet weight of 240 mg.

Formulation 5

Ingredient	Weight (mg/tablet)
Raloxifene HCl	30.00
Lactose Anhydrous	160.00
Hydroxypropyl Cellulose	11.00
Poloxamer	7.00
Cross-linked sodium carboxymethylcellulose	23.00
Stearic Acid	7.00
Magnesium Stearate	2.00

The mixture of raloxifene HCl, anhydrous lactose, and cross-linked sodium carboxymethylcellulose is granulated with an aqueous solution of poloxamer and hydroxypropyl cellulose. The granules are dried, reduced to a suitable size, and mixed with stearic acid and magnesium stearate. The mixture is then compressed into individual tablets yielding a tablet weight of 240 mg.

Formulation 6

Ingredient	Weight (mg/tablet)
Raloxifene HCl	30.00
Lactose	89.00
Dextrose	89.00
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	10.00
Sodium Laurylsulfate	5.00
Cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone	12.00
Stearic Acid	5.00

The mixture of raloxifene HCl, lactose, dextrose, and cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone is granulated with an aqueous solution of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and sodium laurylsulfate The granules are dried, reduced to a suitable size, and mixed with the stearic acid. The mixture is then compressed into individual tablets yielding a tablet weight of 240 mg.

Formulation 7

Ingredient	Weight (mg/tablet)
Raloxifene HCl	60.00
Lactose Anhydrous	156.00
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	7.20
Polysorbate 80	7.20
Cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone	7.20
Magnesium Stearate	2.40

The mixture of raloxifene HCl, lactose anhydrous, and cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone is granulated with an aqueous solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone and polysorbate 80. The granules are dried, reduced to a suitable size, and mixed with magnesium stearate. The mixture is then compressed into individual tablets yielding a tablet weight of 240 mg.

Formulation 8

Ingredient	Weight (mg/tablet)
Raloxifene HCl	60.00
Lactose Anhydrous	120.00
Lactose, hydrous spray-dried	30.00
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	12.00
Polysorbate 80	2.40
Cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone	14.40
Magnesium Stearate	1.20

The mixture of raloxifene HCl, lactose anhydrous, spray-dried hydrous lactose, and a portion of the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone is granulated with an aqueous solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone and polysorbate 80. The granules are dried, reduced to a suitable size, and mixed with magnesium stearate and remaining cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone. The mixture is then compressed into individual tablets yielding a tablet weight of 240 mg.

Formulation 9

Ingredient	Weight (mg/tablet)
Raloxifene HCl	60.00
Mannitol	77.00
Dextrose	73.00
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	7.00
Polysorbate 80	4.00
Sodium Starch Glycolate	14.00
Stearic Acid	4.00
Magnesium Stearate	1.00

The mixture of raloxifene HCl, mannitol, dextrose, and sodium starch glycolate is granulated with an aqueous solution of polysorbate 80 and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose. The granules are dried, reduced to a suitable size, and mixed with stearic acid and magnesium stearate. The mixture is then compressed into individual tablets yielding a tablet weight of 240 mg.

Formulation 10

Ingredient	Weight (mg/tablet)
Raloxifene HCl	150.00
Lactose,anhydrous	41.00
Lactose, hydrous spray dried	10.25
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	11.50
Polysorbate 80	2.30
Cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone	13.80
Magnesium Stearate	1.15

The mixture of raloxifene HCl, anhydrous lactose, hydrous spray-dried lactose, and a portion of the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone is granulated with an aqueous solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone and polysorbate 80. The granules are dried, reduced to a suitable size, and mixed with magnesium stearate and the remaining cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone. The mixture is then compressed into individual tablets yielding a tablet weight of 230 mg.

Formulation 11

Ingredient	Weight (mg/tablet)
Raloxifene HCl	150.00
Lactose, hydrous spray-dried	56.00
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	7.00
Polysorbate 80	1.20
Cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone	13.80
Magnesium Stearate	2.00

The mixture of raloxifene HCl, hydrous spray-dried lactose, and a portion of the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone is granulated with an aqueous solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone and polysorbate 80. The granules are dried, reduced to a suitable size and mixed with magnesium stearate and remaining cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone. The mixture is then compressed into individual tablets yielding a tablet weight of 230 mg.

Formulation 12

Ingredient	Weight (mg/tablet)
Raloxifene HCl	150.00
Lactose, anhydrous	52.40
Polysorbate 80	4.60
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	11.50
Polyethylene Glycol 8000	11.50

The mixture of raloxifene HCl and anhydrous lactose is granulated with an aqueous solution of polysorbate 80 and polyvinylpyrrolidone. The granules are dried, reduced to a suitable size, and mixed with the polyethylene glycol 8000. The mixture is then compressed into individual tablets yielding a tablet weight of 230 mg.

Capsules may be prepared using the ingredients and procedures as described below:

Formulation 13

Ingredient	Weight (mg/capsule)
Raloxifene HCl	30.00
Lactose, hydrous spray-dried	178.30
Sodium laurylsulfate	4.60
Cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone	9.20
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	6.90
Colloidal Silicon Dioxide	1.00

The mixture of raloxifene HCl, hydrous spray-dried lactose, and cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone is granulated with an aqueous solution of sodium laurylsulfate and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose. The granules are dried, reduced to a suitable size, and mixed with colloidal silicon dioxide. This mixture is then filled into Size 3 hard-shell gelatin capsules utilizing conventional encapsulating equipment, with each capsule containing 230 mg of the final mixture.

Formulation 14

Ingredient	Weight (mg/capsule)
Raloxifene HCl	60.00
Lactose, hydrous spray-dried	148.30
Sodium laurylsulfate	4.60
Cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone	9.20
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	6.90
Colloidal Silicon Dioxide	1.00

The mixture of raloxifene HCl, hydrous spray-dried lactose, and cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone is granulated with an aqueous solution of sodium laurylsulfate and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose. The granules are dried, reduced to a suitable size, and mixed with colloidal silicon dioxide. This mixture is then filled into Size 3 hard-shell gelatin capsules utilizing conventional encapsulating equipment, with each capsule containing 230 mg of the final mixture.

Formulation 15

Ingredient	Weight (mg/capsule)
Raloxifene HCl	150.00
Lactose, hydrous spray-dried	58.30
Sodium laurylsulfate	4.60
Cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone	9.20
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	6.90
Colloidal Silicon Dioxide	1.00

The mixture of raloxifene HCl, hydrous spray-dried lactose, and cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone is granulated with an aqueous solution of sodium laurylsulfate and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose. The granules are dried, reduced to a suitable size, and mixed with colloidal silicon dioxide. This mixture is then filled into Size 3 hard-shell gelatin capsules utilizing conventional encapsulating equipment, with each capsule containing 230 mg of the final mixture.

Claims

1. An orally administerable pharmaceutical formulation comprising raloxifene, its esters or ethers, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, in combination with a surfactant and a water-soluble diluent.

2. The formulation of Claim 1 wherein the surfactant is polysorbate 80.

3. The formulation of Claim 1 or 2 wherein the water-soluble diluent is lactose.

4. The formulation of any one of Claims 1-3 further comprising a hydrophilic binder.

5. The formulation of Claim 4 wherein the hydrophilic binder is polyvinylpyrrolidone.

6. The formulation of any one of Claims 1-5 further comprising a lubricant and a disintegrant.

7. The formulation of Claim 6 wherein said lubricant is magnesium stearate or stearic acid, and said disintegrant is cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone.

8. The formulation of Claim 7 comprising raloxifene hydrochloride, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polysorbate 80, lactose, cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone, and magnesium stearate.

9. The formulation of any one of Claims 1-8 further comprising a film coating.

European Patent Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 95 30 1291

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
Y	CA-A-2 101 356 (ELI LILLY AND COMPANY) * page 4, paragraph 1 * * page 14, line 12 - page 19, line 16 * ---	1-9	A61K31/445 A61K47/00 A61K47/08
D,Y	US-A-4 418 068 (ELI LILLY AND COMPANY) * column 39, line 17 - column 40, line 68 * ---	1-9	
Y	PHARMAC. THER., vol. 44,no. 3, 1989 pages 407-443, EWOUD J. VAN HOOGDALEM ET AL. 'Intestinal drug absorption enhancement: an overview' * page 416, paragraph 3 - page 418, paragraph 6; table 1 * -----	1-9	

TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)

A61K

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
MUNICH	22 May 1995	Tzschoppe, D

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

X : particularly relevant if taken alone
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category
A : technological background
O : non-written disclosure
P : intermediate document

T : theory or principle underlying the invention
E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date
D : document cited in the application
L : document cited for other reasons

& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document

EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)